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MR. HADLEY'S MISTAKE

TR. CORTELYOU. Director of Public M Safety, has been employing secret agents in his investigation into the vice con-Mr. Hadley the Controller has refused

to sign warrants for the payment of these investigators unless Mr. Cortelyou will tell him their names. Mr. Cortelyou has refused, and has said

that "if I were to make public the names the men would be dead within twenty-four hours.' Yet Mr. Hadley insists, and promises that

he will lock the list of names in his safe. Every one aware of the spy system main tained by the Vare machine in the City Hall is confident that the names on the list would be in the hands of the interested parties within twenty-four hours after they had been written down.

And it is notorious that Mr. Hadley was nominated at the instance of the Vare ma-

The wisest thing for Mr. Hadley to do is to sign the warrants for Mr. Cortelyou's investigators without delay. If Mr. Cortelyon is fit to be Director of Public Safety he can be trusted to use the funds at his disposal without wasting them.

If Mr. Hadley is interested in breaking the connection between the purveyors of vice and the political machine he will cooperate to the utmost with Mr. Cortelyou.

DOPE IN POLITICS

TT BEGINS to appear that after all the A Ginsberg case may not down, or at least that it will not down until it takes a few reputations with it.

Not for a generation have the people of Philadelphia been permitted to witness a display of political and official cyntelsm so astounding as that which attended the liberation from jail of a man convicted of a crime which ought properly to be as intolerable as murder in a community like

A murderer kills and is done. The dope rings kill and kill again. They go coldbloodedly about the business of destroying human life, character and morals. They deliberately breed a criminal class. As the police know, exstematic efforts

are regularly made to introduce narcotic drags to school children in order that the drug monopolists may be assured of a future. Two-thirds of the crimes of violence and

virtually all of the physical degeneracy of the underworld is traceable to the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs.

The Law Enforcement League noted properly in demanding that the Mayor seek to force a general investigation into the circumstances of Ginsberg's release from

And former Judge Patterson's request that Judge Ouigley come to this city to make formal inquiry into the matter indicates a proper respect for public sentiment,

A POLITICAL "MYSTERY"

THOUSANDS of citizens annually disfranchised here through failure to comply with a simple formality are in the habit of seeking sympathy on the ground of insufficient notice of the regular registration

Since there is not and has never been any mystery about these dates, the defense has been specious. But it will be more than ordinarily unjustified this year if the Voters' League comprehensively entries out its intention to launch at once an information campaign.

This organization plans to emphasize the fact that registration for the gubernatorial primaries in the spring will not serve as a voting credential for the election in the fall All citizens of Philadelphia who wish to vote for Governor of Pennsylvania and for Congressmen and Senators in November must register in their division polling places on Thursday, September 7: Tuesday, September 19, or Saturday, October 10.

Vacationists, with an appreciation of their responsibilities as citizens, will be in town on one of these dates to sign up. Announcement of the days will be repeated at various intervals throughout the summer.

There is no mystes about the registra tion system. Sinister machine politicians have spun no dark plot to deceive innocent electors and keep the details of an intelligible law a secret. Ward workers of organisation proclivities are quite content to let the slackers lose by their own moddling. The only "mystery" is the resistance of this class to enlightenment.

MODES AND MOODS

FASHION has received a fearful blow in the slogan, "High heels for health." which has been adopted by foot specialists of a New York hospital. The authorities of this institution also approve the use of high-heeled slippers with bathing costumes, to avoid the dangers of flat or weak feet.

If, as the French say, "to be beautiful it is necessary to suffer." what becomes of the sprightly charm of high-heeled shoes, they are accounted bygienic and comtable? Having been declared, in effect, ensible," it seems inevitable that stilt like heels as an accessory of feminine dress must go.

Indeed, the reaction seems already to have set in, in the growing vogue of almost heelless footwear, calculated, maintain the modern orthopedic experts, to induce weak arches and other tils.

Health and the mode are implacable and traditional foes. Their ancient antagonism is strikingly manifested in the deciaiveness with which the objects of their commendation or disfavor are changed.

Time was when tight waists were con-

blered smart by their wearers. Doctors

and dress reformers thundered. Figures grew "fine by degrees and beautifully less." Today the corset is assuming a Victorian respectability. Physicians commend their use and flappers are parking them at the

dance hall wardrobe. The aversion of the latest fashions to the newest health dicta is extreme. The deathknell of abbreviated skirts was rung when their sanitary advantages over the old dustsweeping, trailing long gowns became generally recognized.

The goddess Hygeia can swiftly turn all dashing damsels into frumps by proclaiming the newly discovered perils of garb once termed "common sense.

MR. HARDING BELIEVES THAT **GOVERNMENTS MUST GOVERN**

His Industrial Program is Based on the Correct Assumption That the Public Interest Is Supreme

THE purpose of government is the protec-I tion of life and property and the guarantee to the citizens of the right to go about their legitimate business without either the violent or peaceable interterence of any one,

Any Government which sits idly by while such interference goes on, by that very indifference abdientes its functions and surrenders them to the forces of anarchy.

President Harding has decided that the Government of the United States will not abdicate. This is the meaning of the outgivings from

Washington regarding his purposes toward the railroad and the coal strikes. He has insisted for weeks on the right of man to stop work if he is not pleased with

the wages or with other conditions of em-And he has insisted with equal firmness on the right of a man to take any vacant job, whether it has been abandoned by a

striker or not This is industrial freedom. It is just as much the business of the Government to protect a man in the right to work as it is to protect him in the right to vote.

The members of political gangs who surround the polling places and attempt to prevent men opposed to them from voting are summartly arrested and their leaders are sent to iail.

The President evidently is determined that

the members of labor gangs who surround a workshop which they have deserted and who use force to prevent other men from working shall feel the hand of the law. In no other way can industrial freedom

It is a platitude of sociological discussion

that orderly society cannot exist unless its members make some concessions for the general good.

Therefore there are traffic ordinances in the large cities.

And health ordinances.

And general police regulations. They may cause some slight inconvenience to the individual at times, but that inconvenience is more than offset by the benefit to the community at large.

The right of men to strike is admitted. But the right of strikers to interrupt the business of the country by deliberate holding up of trains or by purposeful stopping of the supply of coal to industry cannot be admitted under any circumstances. If the President in the exercise of his

power as the head of the Government finds it necessary to take over the railroads in the present crisis and to direct their operation. and to take over the coal mines and see to It that the men willing to mine coal are allowed to mine it without mole-ration, no one with any sound conception of the functions of government will charge him exceeding his power.

His right to intervene to insure the movement of trains in interstate commerce has been sustained by the Supreme Court. And this right extends to the movement of freight and of passengers as well as of the mails.

Those who have any doubt of this would do well to read the decisions of the court sustaining the course of President Cleveland in the Chicago ratirond strike in the nineties.

The President has the right and the power to use the force of the National Government in a State when the Government of the State fails for any reason to protect the movement of trains.

Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, protested against the presence of Federal troops in the State when Cleveland sent them there, But his protest went for naught.

The decision of the court was not necessary to justify the course of Cleveland. It was justifiable from the very nature of the case. All the court did was to say that those who disputed the power of the President in the emergency had not a leg to stand on.

If President Roosevelt had found to necessary in 1902 to take over the anthracite mines, as he was ready to do in the event of the refusal of the operators and the miners to submit their differences to adjudication before a competent tribunal, the court would without any doubt have sustained his course against the protest of any one who might have insisted that the community at large had no rights which the miners and operators were bound to respect.

But this method of asserting the authority of the Government is not the best. It is defensible only in a crisis. And it is necessary only because Congress has neglected to provide the machinery for an orderly settlement of industrial disputes.

The creation of the Railroad Labor Board does not go far enough. That board deals with disputes in only one industry. What is needed is an industrial court with

universal jurisdiction over disputes between employers and employes, and with clearly defined powers to enforce its decisions. The whole military and police force of the Government stands behind every decision

of the Supreme Court. Its decrees are obeyed without question until they are revised or until new laws are passed which make legitimate that which the court, interpreting the old laws, said was forbidden. But it is all done in an orderly manner.

Men who disagree on their constitutional rights do not fight it out on the street corners, interrupting traffic and endangering the lives of others by the stray shots from their guns. They go to court.

There is no reason in justice or equity or common sense why industrial disputants should not take their disagreements to a properly constituted court. That court should be composed of disinterested and unprejudiced men sworn to

administer justice with an even hand, rather than an arbitration board of interested parties commissioned to effect a compromise between conflicting claims,

Such compromises almost invariably ig-

nore the party most deeply concerned, and

that is the general public. The combined interests of the employer and of the employe are opposed to the in-

terests of the public. It is notorious that certain groups of coal operators and miners have conspired together to force an increase in the price of coal produced by competing mines for the sole purpose of keeping up their own profits. What chance would the public have with an arbitration board on which the majority was composed of such miners and operators?

We are headed toward a better way. The Railroad Labor Board is a step in the right direction, but it does not go far enough. If it shall come about that the President finds it necessary to use all his power in the present emergency, it may be that the demand for a peacable way to meet such emergencies in the future will be strong enough to compel the politicians in Congress

THE PARK CONCERTS

THE rapidity and apparent ease with which the Fairmount Park Symphony Orchestra has become a reality is an unmistakable indication that good music has become a public necessity.

Once the admirable project was launched, the reefs of obstructionism were swiftly skirted. Council re-enforced its approval by a substantial appropriation,

Nobody warned Philadelphians to beware of increased taxes in payment of "luxuries." Nobody trembled for beauty of Park lawns under the trend of music-hungry throngs. Nobody suggested a taxpayers' suit. Nobody called for a postponement of the plan or described the times as unpropitious for the introduction of a new municipal enterprise. Nobody flung forth the word "impossible," or bewailed the difficulty of se-

curing performers and capable conductors. The orchestra, which will give the first concert of its seven weeks' season tonight in the Lemon Hill Pavilion, was genuinely and generally desired, and against such a surge of opinion Philadelphia skepticism of a familiar type has had no time to organ-

As a matter of fact, the experimental features of the situation are insignificant. Popular interest in the Municipal Band, the Philadelphia Band and the Fairmount Park Band is keen and constantly developing. These excellent organizations have undoubtedly stimulated the musical taste of the community to a point beyond their own

Inspiring as well-conducted bands often are, they are structurally incapable of illuminating compositions written with knowledge of string effects. This defi-ciency will be repaired in the orchestra under the able direction of Victor Kolar, Thaddens Rich and Henry Hadley, the three conductors to be in charge in that order this senson.

The program tonight strikes a skillful balance between the best art and that in which elements of popular appeal are immediate and intrinsic. A generation ago it would have been denominated formidable. But there will be inevitable appreciation tonight for Mr. Kolar's offerings which include such trresistible masterpieces as the preludes to Acts I and II of "Lohengrin," the Ride of the Valkyries, the prelude and finale to "Tristan and Isolde," the charming "Nuteracker" suite of Tschalkowsky. the delicious pizzacato from the same composer's fourth symphony and the stirring march from the inextinguishable "Pathe-

Programs of similar excellence and certainty of appeal may readily be devised for now music-loving public. The opportunity to serve and foster an unaffected cultural appetite is now afforded in Philadelphia as it has lately been in New York, where the Stadium concerts have proved so exhilarating. At its very debut the Park Orchester

in the way of becoming an institution, a source of pleasure and recreation to a huge clientele and an inspiring offset to the artistic sterility of an urban summer.

CARVAN AND HIS DYES

THE German dye monopoly of the pre-war I period was a combination of financial. scientific and Government interests of a type peculiar to the Germany of the Hohencollerns. Nothing like it ever existed anywhere else in the world. Its efficiency was due to subsidies provided by the Government, to the facilities of German universities mobilized in its interest and to the ability of the controlling minds to merge a bundred various forces for a common end.

The German Dye Trust was conscience. less, powerful and enormously rich. It was almost deified at Berlin. It is said by some that there were certain colors which it, and it alone, could supply in satisfactory quantities and qualities. The processes used by the trust were covered by some thousands of patents in the United States and elsewhere. These patents were seized by the Government of the United States at the time of our entrance into the war and given over to the care of the Alien Property Custodian, A. Mitchell Palmer. No one knows even now how valuable these patents were. They are admittedly of enormous value, In time Francis A. Garvan succeeded Mr. Palmer and then things began to happen,

Normally, when a country at war setzes the property of enemy aliens, or even on enemy nation, such property is held in trust, to be disposed of finally or turned back to the owners in accordance with completed terms of peace and the war settlements. Mr. Garvan made a new rule. He appears to have recognized neither the right of the United States Government nor the right of the former owners to obtain such benefits as might accrue to the owners of the German dye patents. He organized the Chemical Foundation. Of the foundation he himself was president. The foundation bought the German dye patents- or at least about 400 of the patents covering the commoner processes of making the most-needed dyes-for an insignificant sum. Thus Garvan, Alien Property Custodian, sold to Garvan, head of the Chemical Foundation, property which rightly should have been disposed of at a later time for the benefit either of the Federal Government or the former owners. This is what the present row between Mr. Garvan and the Attorney

General's office is about. Under orders of President Handing, Artorney General Daugherty has begun action to bring the dye patents back into the hands of the Government. No one takes Mr. Garvan seriously when he loudly talks of pro-Germanism in the White House. I bless the Government were to be careless of its own reputation and of all the rules of right it could not permit the Garyan deal to go unquestioned.

It is rumored in Washington that groups anxious to establish a dye monopoly in this comery have invested many millions in the Chemical Foundation. Whether this is true or not, the fact remains that the country at large would be foolish to expect any benefits from a system of dye control such as Mr. Garvan seems to have had in mind. But most important of all is the fact that the alien property custodian ignored an essential rule of civilized procedure between opposing peoples. We entered the war to crash the Germans. We didn't fight in order that we might rifle the pockets of an enemy while he was down.

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Some Reflections on "Redeemed" Streets and Social Contrasts in the City

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

TT IS a very good thing for the builders and the architects and electricians, not to speak of carpenters and masons and hard-ware men, that upward of \$200,000 is to be spent in the next few months changing Panama street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth, from a rather down-at-the-heels little thoroughfare along which one picked one's way to the green grocers' Twentieth street into a spick-and-span mod-ernized little Quality street for persons of limited incomes and unlimited c. dit. Because, notwithstanding Senator Pep-

per's proposed advent into the street, I ven-ture to say that there will not be much more money spent up and down its narrow pavements for living than has always been spent across its door sills. But the difference is that the professional owners who will succeed the former occupants will be at once more saving and more sure of their incomes It was a free-and-easy street as to spending or getting. I have reason to know, for I've been its near neighbor for more than a quarter of a century. During the war sol-vency, to judge by its garbage displays, it took advantage of the reign of plenty, and

its discardings were magnificent.
"Very stylish garbage, indeed!" as one of its inhabitants lightly boasted, somewhat to the chagrin of our kitchen, only a block away. Of its other boastings or complainings. I for one heard little, and it used to stand for me as a symbol of how little one knew or indeed cared for one's neighbors in a city such as ours, for if crepe hung on its doors or there was a wedding or a birth or an orgy or just a party, we nearby peo-ple did not know the difference. Once and so often it would treat us to a fire or an arrest, once to a wholesale vaccination. Looking down its crowded and colorful ength, one caught glimpses of women with elbows out on window sills conversing, and there was an almost continuous murmur of sound which one translated as "the Panama street children playing" and dismissed it

One does not blame the estates that had harbored the houses so long for selling out when a good offer came; but one suspects that there are small tragedies of a foriorn sort wrought by even this obvious change for the general improvement of the neigh-

It is to be hoped that the same spirit that abroad redeeming tenant streets into owner streets will turn these old tenants into equally "improved" environs.

So FAR, William Penn's design for Philadelphia as regards the little streets back of the big streets to accommodate those em-ployed in the bigger houses has not worked He meant it. I understand, to bring about a neighborliness and a sense of re-sponsibility of one class for the other.

But as the city had grown denser and noisier and more complicated, this juxtaposition of sharp contrasts has not added to the pleasure or to the gain of either class. Panama street and De Lancey street, just u stone's throw apart, were not neighbors, except in matters of nearness of position. What one enjoyed the other frankly disliked; it was not a question of money; it was a question of what one liked and what one disliked. Panama street tenants did not work for De Lancey place, except in a few cases, and De Lancey place did not feel an interest in Panama street either benevolent or educational or co-operative. Panama

street bewildered or offended it.
Given the same amount of money, no woman on one street would have spent her money like any woman on the other, or decorated her rooms the same way, or educated her children or taken her case in the same way. Yet neither street was so forment in sating one's curiosity concerning the

You might be indignant at the way the police made arrests on Panama street, but you never went next day to ask what had happened to her man and children. You preferred to take it for granted that there were no children and that the man was not exe von took it for grante that the family that put the whole into quarantine for smallpox had been very reprehensible.

In other words, if you are neighbors geographically and not in word or in deed, the relationship is apt to be trying.

I DARE say De Lancey place tried Panama A street in many ways and quite as inconsciously. I rather think Panama street got the civilization of De Lancey place by the wrong end and fancied tha De Lancey place was lazier and more self indulgent and given to grinding the faces of people and of using motors and furs and silk stockings as lay figures in shop windows carry their price-cards to arrest the attention of the passerby.

I rather suppose that the real reasons for De Lancey place being this or that never over" to Panama street, and that with the disintegration of the line of color into the network of streets south, nothing that could be called neighborly-no real interchange of equal values-can carried off or will remain behind. It has been a lost opportunity for both streets, and if anything, has widened a rift already too wide between the more ignorant and the less ignorant of our citizens.

I suppose Penn had in mind such things ghettoes and did not want the segregation of any race or class in his new town brotherly love, and so he tried this way making segregation or ghettoes or black its or Chinatowns or slums or Palatine Hills or Nob Hills impossible. But so far it has done is to disorganize the look of the well-to-do streets without appreciably adding to the neatness of the little

What keeps most of us tidy is the thought of some one for whom we like to look well. Now the people of Panama street did not care a cent for looking well for De Lancey place, nor did De Lancey place spruce up for Panama street

Some one asked me the other day if I not feel sorry for the colored families that have had to move out of Panama street make room for white families. I do not teel in the least sorry for them. There was enough money cotains into Panama street to buy it up and to fix it up to suit its former tenants. The colored citizens of that ward are numerous. They have already a very good school which is mostly colored, and they have some good churches.

I would like, as a geographical neighbor many of them, to have them help all the dwellers in that ward by doing for Lombard street what the architects and builders are about to do for little Panama street. They could turn to, buy up the old, outdated tenements that were once good houses and turn that big street into a Quality street of heir own that would make little Panama with its Italianated fronts and garden backs seem like only a beginning of good things.

Under the terms of a bill just intro

would be an offense punishable by fine

luced in the Legislature of Georgia it would

be unlawful for any married man to take a vacation without the consent of his wife.

and even imprisonment for any husband to go fishing until after he had obtained formal permission from his lady. Yes, you are right. This is more of the New Freedom, Democratic leaders in Atlantic City have issued a clarion call for a reorganization of their party. "What we want to says the official announcement, "is to new spirit into the Democracy This may be accepted as verification

"Russians," says a headline, "May Saye The Hague Parley," That would be only right, since The Hague parley was

scarce at the shore as it is elsewhere.



THE ROCKY ROAD

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

GEORGE T. HALY On Human Nature and the Box Office

THE box office of a big public hall is an ▲ excellent place to observe human nature in a variety of forms, says George T. Haly. who has had charge of the tickets for the Academy of Music for many years and has been associated with that institution virually all his working life.

"In speaking of the relations between the box office and the public," said Mr. Haly, "I want first of all to make it clear that the patrons of the Academy of Music constitute what is generally considered among box -office men who know conditions here and in other large cities to be the best in the United States.

"Perhaps a larger proportion of them than attend any other place of amusement in the country are what might be called 'regulars,' and as a result we in the box office have come to know them and they have come to know us, thus reducing to a minimum the number of impossible requests which are made of us and the number of unpleasant incidents which years ago were a feature of box-office life.

Attitude of the Public The relations of the public and the box have undergone a vast change in the last twenty-five years or so, and now they are much more amicable than they were a quarter of a century ago. The people who patronize the box offices have come to understand that the men in the office will do their utmost to give the patrons what they desire, if that be humanly possible, and that the box office which is run properly is for the protection of the purchasers of tickets well as for the interests of the institu-

tion and the management of the attraction. "It cannot be denied that twenty-five years ago there was considerable manipulation of tickets at times, when there was a great popular demand for them. This sort of thing cannot always be kept from public knowledge, and the evil results of it isually visited upon the box-office men, who actually had nothing to do with it, by per-sons who had been made suspicious from what they had learned of this evil. But today there is comparatively little of this sort of thing, and the public, which learned of the manipulation of former years, now knows that they can get what they want if

it is possible. "Philadelphia is fortunate in having an excellent set of box-office men, and they are fortunate in having what is perhaps most reasonable public in the United St As a result, there is probably a good bit less friction here than in any other large city in the country.

Rules for Public Welfare

"The method upon which I have always worked is to cultivate the friendship and the confidence of the patrons, and it is on this mutual feeling of good will that the ulti-mate success of every box-office man must depend. Of course, every office must have definite rules and they must be lived up to but these rules are for the protection of the purchasers generally, and are not made in the interest of the management "Take, for example, the rule which we

have against taking telephone orders tickets. This rule aroused considerable feeling when it was first made. It is not because we doubt in any way the good faith or the intention of the person telephoning to pay for the tickets; it was made to protect the persons who came for their tickets personally. Suppose, for example, that a man gets

to be among the first in line when e box office opens in order to get the ticket which he especially wants for some attrac-tion and delays his arrival at his place of business for an hour or so in order to get them. Why should be not have the chance to get them against the person who stays at home and upon the opening of the office telephones the order for these seats, without going to the slightest inconvenience? of rumors which say that the real stuff is

"Another reason was that persons frequently came to the office to get their tickets and, seeing a long line of persons waiting their turn, simply went to a nearby telephone and placed their order, thus unfairly getting ahead of those who had gone to inonyetience and trouble by standing in line. These are the things which the 'no-tele-phone-order' rule was designed to correct and which it has corrected. But some peosons for quite a long time thought that it was a reflection upon their honesty or in-

The Impossible Request

"The request which it is impossible to grant is the bane of the box-office man. Our whole desire is to please the public, because it is upon that public that the various attractions depend for their existence. and, therefore, every possible request is granted. But, nevertheless, impossible things are asked, especially in the case of out the house.

"Most of these come from persons who have left the procuring of their tickets until the last minute. Then they have in mind exactly what they want, and it is sometimes difficult to convince them that it cannot be had for them. We make it a rule to take every case individually and to explain at length to the applicant, so that he will leave feeling that he has secured the best pos-

"A box office, to be successful, must be run in absolutely good faith with the pub-lic. The rule of 'first come, first served,' is, I believe, the greatest element in a succescy, and, if a previous purchaser has secured the special seats desired, to give the ater comer as near to what he wishes as the situation will allow.

The Scalpers

"The scalper nuisance has been practically eliminated from the Academy. almost impossible to prevent a certain number of tickets from getting into the of scalpers. The scalper, like Sir Joseph Porter in 'Pinafore,' has 'his sisters and his cousins and his aunts and his cousins, whom he reckons by the dozens,' and if each f them buys two or three tickets the scalper will obtain a fair-sized block despite all we can do, for we cannot know every person who comes to the office.

"But we have made it unprofitable for the scalper to deal with us. In order make a profit the scalper must sell tickets at the last minute, when the de mand is such as to warrant the payment of more than the regular price. Now sometimes there will come up a big storm, in which case the persons who have not their tickets will not come out on the chance of getting one. Then the scalper loses badly for very often he is unable to sell what he has at even lower than the box-office price, and so loses the full price of each unsold

"In this case the usual procedure is for the scalper to come to the box office and try to get a partial refund. We simply refuse to do anything. A few lessons of this sort have made the scalper shy of the Academy, and we do not have any trouble from this source. They know that when they accumulate a bunch of tickets they will not get anything back if something goes wrong with their plans, and the risk is too great.

Philadelphia Public Reasonable

"I have been in the Academy box office for a good many years, and I, like the other box-office men of Philadelphia, have found people of the city very reasonable fair, and by what I have been told, by far the most so in the country. The office was established by Mr. Pugh more than fifty years ago. Miss Harris succeeded Mr. Pugh, and apon the retirement of Miss Harris I was placed in charge, although I was associated with the office for a long time before this happened. I personally sold the first ticket for the Philadelphia Orchestra, little imagining at that time what it was to grow into or how latimately I was to become associated with its ticket sales.

"Box-office work requires tact and salesmanship. The person who cannot make up his mind as to just what he wants is the great time-killer for the box-office man, say nothing of the persons who are waiting behind him in the line. If they would only take our word for it, much of this lost time would be saved, but there are many who want to talk it over, although in the enthey are obliged to take what we say, as it is the truth. The ability to 'size up' a person is another asset of great value and often saves much time and trouble, although, I said, we do not have much of the latter in our offices, either the one at the Academy or in mine.'

SHORT CUTS

Lenine is critically ill. Did be catch it from Russia or did Russia catch it from him?

No. Geraldine, the fire department is not a division of the municipal government established to clear inefficient workers out You cannot say that the gang isn't

Ponzi wants to get out of jail. And why shouldn't he? Swindlers in the make-believe investment business who were quite

broad-minded. It seems to view the dope traffic as an infant industry badly in need

as ruthless as Ponzi never got put in. A Newark Judge has imposed a fine of \$25 on a man who kissed a girl while he was driving a motorcar at thirty-five miles an hour. Such a sentence is well enough as far as it goes. But why didn't the Judge

fine the lady?

A survey of the rail and mine controversies suggests that those foreign countries which we have criticized loftily for their seeming disregard for the laws of peace and reason can now laugh at us heartily. And they probably will.

What Do You Know?

1. What is the average duration of humas Who was the father of Queen Victoria!
What is the title of the ruler of Afghan-4. How near to Paris does the River Marne

flow?

5. Who said "Flout 'em and scout 'em, scout 'em and flout 'em; thought is free"?

6. What is a coatee?

7. Name two American Presidents whe were inaugurated in Philadelphia.

8. What are incunabula?

9. What State does Senator Pomerene represent? resent? 10. What is a manometer?

Answers to Saturday's Quiz Diplomatic illness is a term used to de-scribe the sham indisposition of diplo-

matists to escape obligations of con-ference or negotiations of for other strategic purposes in international politics.
"Coming events cast their shadows before" is from Thomas Campbell's poem, "Lochiel's Warning."
Exegesis is explanation of the thought and language of a literary work, especially Bible exposition or interpretation.

tion.

The mints of the United States are located at Philadelphia, San Francisco, New Orleans, Denver and Carteson, New Orleans, Denver are conjunctive conjunctive.

cisco. New Orleans, Denver and Car-son City. The last named is equipped as an assay office.

A coset is a pet lamb or any pet.
The Red River is a tributary of the Mississippi and flows in a generally southeasterly direction through parts of the States of Texas, Arkansas and Louisiane Uts length is 1200 miles. of the States of Texas, Arabasa Louisiana. Its length is 1200 miles. The Red River of the North flows in a generally northerly direction from northwest Minnesota through Manitoba to Lake Winnipeg. Its length is 700 miles.

700 miles, surcingle is a girdle, as of a caseock

surcingle is a girdle, as or a carried surcingle is a girth or strap encircling the body of a beast of burden for holding a saddle, etc. pytennial means recurring every seven years; continuing or capable of lasting seven years. Septentrional means of or pertaining to or coming from the north.

Chung-Hua Min-Kuo is the Chinese name of China. 10. Ravens are reputed to live for a hundred years.

Today's Anniversaries 1854 - An insurrection broke out in Ma-

drid, and barriers were erected by the peeple in all parts of the city. 1861-Mexican Congress suspended page ments to foreigners for two years. 1872-The restoration of St. Giles' Ca-

thedrel in Edinburgh was begun.

stricted reciprocity resolution was voted down in the Dominion House of Commons. 1897 Terence V. Powderly was appointed Inited States Commissioner General of Im-1903 James McNeill Whistler, the fat-mous painter, died in London. Born at

1891 - Sir Richard Cartwright's unre-

Lowel', Mass., 1834.

1919-Car service in Boston and twelve nearby cities and towns was tied up by